

Police men and Fire men - 1922.

Alabama.

NATIONAL ORDER OF FIREMAN
OPENS MEETING HERE TUES-
DAY.

Birmingham
The National Order of Locomotive Firemen opened their annual convention here Tuesday, June 20th, at the Miller Memorial Presbyterian church. A large number of delegates from the various states were in attendance. Mr. R. L. Mays, President of the International Association of Railroad Men, was present as well as a large number of officers attended the session. Many interesting speeches were delivered and the organization endorsed the program of the National Race Congress Wednesday morning, after listening to a very inspiring address from Dr. W. H. Jernagin, of Washington, D. C., who is President of the Race Congress. Much constructive work was accomplished and the convention closed Thursday.

Policemen - 1922

COLORED DRY AGENT

MAKING CRAIG, COLORADO, BONE

Boston Mass. Guardian
Facing blizzards in the ice and Rockies, tracking down moonshiners on skis and plodding through the deep snows on snowshoes is the exciting pastime of Dale Hunt the Farmers Colored Dry Agent.

He has traveled hundreds of miles on skis and snowshoes. He recently arrested and secured conviction of the most notorious moonshiner in the West. He captured Squawman Brown in a ten day hunt in the hills.

Brown is a Cherokee Indian, he was outwitted and driven to surrender by a black American.

Colorado

BRIDGEPORT CONN TELEGRAM
APRIL 21, 1922

A NEGRO POLICEMAN.

The Hartford board of police commissioners has appointed a man of the negro race, James M. Strong, as a supernumerary on the police force, and although that does not assure him of an ultimate place on the regular force, apparently his fellow citizens are elated. The appointee himself says, "It is not the honor that is brought upon me personally because of my appointment as a supernumerary on the Hartford police force that accounts for my elation, since I had never aspired to be a policeman, but rather it is because of the great step made by my race toward representation in the government that I am glad that I have been accepted by the police board as a policeman."

The new extra policeman is at present head waiter at the University club, but his qualifications are not mean: He is 22 years old, was born at Atlanta, Georgia, and after going through the public grammar and high schools, he entered Moorehouse college where he pursued an academic course for two years, and he also played baseball and football at college. Then he came north, and for a time worked for the railroad as a clerk in the roundhouse at Hartford.

Many citizens of the white race who look slightly upon the responsibilities of public office and participation in the government, may well learn a lesson from this representative of another race who says, on appointment even to so humble a place, that it is "a great step made by my race toward representation in the government."

INSONIA CONN SENTINEL
APRIL 1, 1922

COLORED POLICEWOMEN.

The police departments of many American cities are now employing policewomen. One of the pioneers in the woman-police movement is Washington, D. C. This city has at present 20 policewomen with their own woman's bureau directed by a woman lieutenant. Two of the 20 policewomen in Washington are colored women, and into their hands for investigation come all cases of first offense among colored women 7 years or over, and those of all colored girls under 17, whether these girls are lawbreakers or merely destitute and dependent. Both of these policewomen bring to their work a wide social experience, one having served overseas as Y. M. C. A. worker during the World war, and the other, a graduate of a western university, having been identified with representative social agencies in New York.

Everything indicates that intelligent colored people of Washington are turning interested eyes upon the child of the alley and gutter, realizing that they cannot afford to allow the neglected children to be sacrificed, for they and not the fortunate few will make up the rank and file of future negro citizenry. It is hoped that this movement will spread and that cities not having colored policewomen will ask for them. The peace, order and welfare of the entire race in the future depends upon what is done for negro children now. Southern Workman.

Colored Policeman
Appointed in Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., May 5. James M. Strong has the honor to be the first colored man to be appointed to the police force of this city.

Strong was born in Atlanta, Ga., where he received his elementary education. He then attended Morehouse College, after which he came to Hartford, where he has been residing for a number of years.

Influential whites of the city are "strong" for Strong, and have sent him many congratulatory letters.

NEGRO POLICEMAN
SHOT BY DAUGHTER

"Smoke" Young Goes to Hospital With Jaw Shattered by Bullet.

Orville (Smoke) Young, negro patrolman, was shot by his 14-year-old daughter, Rosline, last night, in their home, at 333 Avondale avenue, the bullet passing thru his mouth

and coming out under his left ear, where it was reported his condition is not critical.

The girl was taken to police headquarters for questioning but later released after she had told her story to detectives.

She said her father and mother were quarreling and believing her mother's life was in danger she had picked up her father's revolver from a table and fired.

When she shot she had no intention of even wounding her father, she said, intending to scare him only.

The gun was the heavy caliber kind carried by Young on his police duties and was lying on the table in a holster.

When the quarrel became intense and Young, the girl says, attempted to strike his wife, the girl says she fired once but the bullet went wild.

After Young is said to have beaten his wife, the girl says she lost all control of herself and thinks she must have fired again.

Police decided the girl's story was substantiated by Mrs. Young's version of the affair and released her.

Hospital authorities believe Young's condition will warrant his discharge from their care some time today.

SUSPENDED POLICEMAN BEAT GIRL LAST YEAR

Washington Tribune

Policeman E. C. Spaulding of the fifth precinct, who along with policeman Bremmerman of the second precinct, was suspended from the force Wednesday after serious charges of brutality had been lodged against them by a white man, is the same officer Spaulding who last June beat up Miss Novella Johnson, age 17, at the corner of Fairmont Street and Georgia Ave. After beating up the young girl, Spaulding then arrested her and charged her with assault on an officer.

Atty. Hughes was retained by her and he filed charges against Spaulding, but for some unknown reason the trial never came up for a hearing and is still pending on the court records.

Now however, that Spaulding as attacked a white Canadian, it seems that at last someone has been successful in hauling him into court where he can be tried for his brutality.

The beating up of people by policemen seems as though it is becoming an epidemic here. One doctor reported to The Tribune that he had sewed up the wounds of three men last week who were beaten up by policemen. He remembered the name of one but did not get his first name; the last name was Kelley and he lived at 213 G St., N.W. This evidently occurred in the sixth precinct. A number of policemen have been scored by the judges, for their brutality, but the practice seems to continue.

Since the announcement was made that Atlanta City was to have the distinction of appointing the first colored policewoman, we find that Washington, D. C., has two appointees of this character. One served overseas as Y. M. C. A. worker during the World War and the other is a graduate of a Western University. Toledo, Ohio, also has a new colored policewoman named Esther Furguson, who in making her first arrest accidentally gave the riot call when she wanted a patrol wagon to take her three male prisoners. New York City has had during the past three years two regularly appointed policewomen, one of whom is still in active service. There are also some sixty colored women enrolled among the police reserves under Captain Mayfield, who have done efficient work since the war. There is a crying need for more regular appointments of this class of officers.

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
APRIL 17, 1922
COLOURED POLICEWOMEN
OF WASHINGTON

The Police Departments of many American cities are now employing policewomen. One of the pioneers in the woman-police movement is Washington, D. C. This city has at present twenty policewomen with their own woman's bureau directed by a woman lieutenant. Two of the twenty policewomen in Washington are colored women, and into their hands for investigation come all cases of first offenses among colored women 17 years or over, and those of all colored girls under 17, whether these girls are lawbreakers or merely destitute and dependent. Both of these policewomen bring to their work a wide social experience, one having served overseas as Y. M. C. A. worker during the World War, and the other, a graduate of a Western university, having been identified with representative social agencies in New York.

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NEGRO MINISTERS
PLANNING TO ASK
NEGRO POLICEMEN

Why Not Colored Police

For the City of Atlanta?

Asks Dr. H. R. Butler

It was announced Monday by Rev. B. R. Holmes that the colored Ministers' union, which will meet today, will petition city council and the board of police commissioners to authorize negro policemen in the negro sections of Atlanta.

Notice of the proposed petition was called to the attention of Mayor Key, who stated that "the proposal will not fit the plan of the police department and would not meet the approval of council or the police board."

Rev. T. J. Linton, zone director of the \$5,000,000 drive of the A. M. E. church, will speak at the meeting. Rev. C. A. Wingfield, president of the ministers' union, and other negro leaders will speak.

Why not colored police for Atlanta? No sane person can successfully prove that they are not needed and needed badly. No one can successfully prove colored men could not perform the duties of officers. Colored men have gone from Atlanta and passed the civil service of other cities for police officers' places and have been appointed and have done excellent service. What is the matter with the police board and chief of Atlanta that colored men cannot be appointed on the force here?

There are colored officers in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Boston, Philadelphia, New York City, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and many other northern, eastern and western cities, and they are doing excellent service. Now what is the matter with Atlanta? The peculiar part of this thing is, that hundreds of these colored officers were put in the service through the influence of Democratic mayors. Now, we have a Republican mayor, but his

...is elected by the ... Atlanta ought to have a colored ... They have ... if it was lawful for all judges, ... during court hours, so they ... the contestants at ...

to break up these gangs of robbers, murderers, footpads, automobile thieves, purse snatchers and burglars among their people. White officers are all right and are doing the best they can to catch these law breakers among us, but they have not shot from law. They are very ready with their guns; but that is not helping the situation, it is only making it worse; brutal treatment has never cured an ill and never will. I am sure that twelve or fifteen efficient colored police, and five or six plainclothes men could clean up Atlanta's colored criminal element in less than six months. If the police commissioners and our good chief want to break up lawlessness they ought to grasp every means to accomplish it and not let colorphobia hinder them in the least. When a man or a woman is being held up, what do they care about the color of the person that comes to their rescue? Not one iota. If the people who are the sufferers do not care, why should our mayor, the chief and the commissioners care? Yes, we want to help guard the city, as well as pay taxes.

changed and why not change them now? This condition can no more stand much longer than a baby born today has a chance to live on here? Are they AFRAID of us, or are they just mean, which is it? I do not believe they are afraid to begin today and deal on do right, and I am sure not all are the square with everybody and mean, but somehow and in somewhere the so-called problem ends way the Lord or the devil one just forever and forever.

Well, it is human, I guess, for none of us do right all the time. But we do want to help so much, and why don't they let us do so?

Yes, we also want to sit on a jury when our own interests are at stake. Nobody but a colored person knows just how it feels to sit in the criminal's seat in court with the judge on the bench white, the jury all white, the lawyer pleading against you white, and the lawyer pleading for you white. Say what you will or may, regardless of the good intentions of all parties, we must confess that that colored person feels a bit lonesome. As little as you may think about it some how or other every time the lawyer pleading against that colored person points his finger at him or her and says, "Gentlemen of the jury, that nigger," it sticks somewhere in some one's mind and the results are the chains today are crowded. I do not mean that there is not an effort to deal out justice by the courts, but I do say it would be far better and also it would be right to have colored men and women on the juries. Justice is represented in pictures and statuary as being blindfolded, holding the scales of justice in her hands. I am of the opinion that justice would get a better chance at her duty if it was lawful for all judges, jurors and lawyers to be blindfolded during court hours, so they could not see the contestants at

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT

THE EFFICIENCY of the Chicago fire department cannot be excelled. It is the one public utility unhampered by politics, and yet there is a little clique of inner circle that are allowed to be inefficient—want their better judgment. In only one of the numerous stations that dot this big city can our men find place, which gives us nothing more and nothing less than a "Jim Crow" station. When vacancies occur in other stations and our men apply for the positions they are always given some lame excuse why they cannot be used. But their names are placed on the list of eligibles so when a vacancy occurs in what is called "their" station they can be notified.

ONLY THE DENSELY IGNORANT would consider the mixing of the two groups throughout the whole department "social equality." The men, white and black, are paid by all the taxpayers—white and black—to protect their properties from fires, just the same as the men in the police department are paid to see that our laws are observed, and if there is no segregation in the police department or no "social equality" why is the fire department so touchy? We are tired of this kind of nonsense, and if we are to help foot the bills of the city we are going to insist on an even break. If the powers that be are so narrow that they cannot see the injustice they are doing to 125,000 citizens, there may be a way found to put others in their places who can.

NEGRO POLICE LIEUTENANT

RESIGNS

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill., April 19, 1922
Wm. F. Childs, the only Negro policeman in the United States to attain his rank has retired after twenty-five years' service. For the last 8 years Lieutenant Childs has been assigned to the identification bureau. He was recognized as a finger-print and Bertillon system expert.

The A. N. P. is in error in assuming that Lt. Childs was the only Negro who attained the rank of police lieutenant in the United States. There was at least one other and perhaps more. Lieutenant Fordham was a lieutenant of police for many years until his death about twenty years ago in the Democratic city of Charleston, S. C.—(Ed. Herald.)

Lieut. Childs, the Hope of a Race, Crushed by 'Our Friends'

The resignation of Lieut. William F. Childs, who had been connected with the Chicago department of police for over 25 years, when viewed from another angle is nothing short of tragic. Race has stood for the treatment accorded him and the effect which both will have upon future promotions of policemen of our Race more tragedy is added.



Photo by Jones Bros.

LIEUT. WILLIAM F. CHILDS

tion possible. This cannot be denied.

Is it possible that the requests made to have Lieut. Childs assigned to some station were half-hearted; that he was not in reality wanted in the district to which he most likely would have been sent; that it was feared that he could not have been handled in a manner to suit those in parties were discussing the transfer of Lieut. Childs a well known gambler said that he did not want a Negro police boss; that he preferred to do business with a white man.

Gambler Objects

We fear that this gambler spoke

the sentiments of many of the race, and among them probably men who were able to have secured that transfer had they gone about it in a determined manner.

The following facts will serve to show the attitude of at least one leading Race politician:

Lieut. Childs appealed to him to aid him in securing a transfer to some station. He was told by this politician that while he knew that he (the lieutenant) should be in command of some station, still if he were placed in command something might arise that would embarrass the administration. Can you imagine a more cringing and cowardly attitude in one of our leaders? Far more consideration for the administration than for his people, who have made both him and the administration possible.

If the Chicago Defender did not know Lieut. Childs to be worthy and deserving of the highest praise for the advancement he made in the police department in the face of every obstacle we would remain silent. He has always shown his ability whenever given an opportunity. In the competitive promotional examination that resulted in his promotion to lieutenant he stood fifth on the eligible list with over 200 white competitors, and at that time was given an efficiency rating of 86, as compared with ratings of 93 to 95 given others. In the competitive examinations held for promotions to captaincy since then Lieut. Childs has not been allowed to stand so high on the eligible list because of the low efficiency rating given him—75 being the highest.

Major Miles' Statement

The late Major Miles of the efficiency bureau, when asked by a prominent member of the Race why Lieut. Childs was given such a low efficiency rating, replied that Mr. Childs had never been in command of men and for that reason could not be rated as high as officers who had been. What a distorted sense of justice and fair play to rate a man on something on which he had never been given an opportunity to be tested!

While white lieutenants were in command of men Lieut. Childs was engaged in identifying and digging up the criminal records of prisoners brought to the bureau of identification. He did his work well in this, the most important branch of the police department, and on this and this alone his efficiency should have been determined.

In the last promotional examination for captaincy Lieut. Childs was given his usual 75 for efficiency, while white lieutenants were rated as high as 100 per cent. We hardly think God makes such perfect men. In the meantime the chief of police had succeeded in having the efficiency rating taken out of the hands of the civil service commission and given to himself, and instead of efficiency having a weight of three points in ten it was given a weight of five points in ten, just one-half of the examination, and in this the mayor of the city concurred.

Too Much Power

The Chicago Defender contends that this is too much power to place in the hands of any one man. We are all human, and the temptation to help friends and hold back those we may not like is too great in the average person, especially when a matter of color enters into the consideration. Anyone who knows Lieut.

Childs knows that he is a man at least average ability, and had he been given an average efficiency rating he would have had a place on the eligible list where a promotion to captain would have been certain.

Lieut. Childs was appointed to the police force Dec. 14, 1896, and sent to the stockyards station, where he served under Capt. Francis O'Neill for about ten months, and was then transferred to the Woodlawn police station. He was promoted to sergeant by Chief O'Neill April 7, 1905, the first of his Race to serve in that position in Chicago. He was assigned to desk duty at Woodlawn and served in that capacity for seven and a half years.

Allcock's Stand

He took a promotional examination or lieutenant in 1911 and stood fifth in the list. His name was soon reached, but he was asked to waive

appointment, which he refused to do. For nearly one year his name was passed when men were to be promoted and those below him were promoted. Just before he was finally promoted, Capt. John H. Allcock, now first deputy superintendent of police, in a conversation with one of the most prominent Democrats in the Seventh ward, asked him if the delay in promoting Lieut. Childs was due to the fact that they did not know where to assign him. Allcock told him if that was the reason for the delay, that if Childs were promoted and assigned to his command at Woodlawn he would gladly exchange either of his two lieutenants for him and would be glad to take him, if allowed, to any station to which he himself might be later transferred. Capt. Allcock's statement was conveyed to both the mayor and the chief of police, and Mr. Childs was promoted a few days later, Oct. 17, 1912, and assigned to the bureau of identification. From April, 1917, to September, 1920, he was in charge of the bureau at night and during that time never received one complaint. But this was too much honor and he was relieved of that work and an assistant of the captain, with a salary lower than his, was placed in charge and over him.

Lieut. Childs, college graduate, born in America and knowing no other country, is forced to surrender his badge to his fellow countrymen because foreigners, some not even grammar school students, have humiliated him and have been honored with positions of authority on account of the color of their skin. It is a known fact that Germans, Italians, Poles and every other foreign race have climbed to glory in the police department by the support of the black vote to the city administration, while we stand idly by and let the powers that be persecute and humiliate talent of our own Race. When will the Race wake up and demand proper consideration and action?

The question remains, What can be done to repair matters? Lieut. Childs has resigned with a good clean record and for a good reason. It has been suggested that he apply for reinstatement, but the Chicago Defender is opposed to such a course unless assurance is given that he will be given the same square deal in his fight for promotion as is given others. This can be done if the Race will get behind him in sufficient numbers and vigor, remembering Lieut. Childs when they go to the polls.

Among Men

Mr. Childs is now employed as

special officer at the Boulevard Bridge bank, 400 Michigan boulevard. In giving his reason for accepting the position Mr. Childs said: "I can at least feel that I am a man among men here and am among men who are giving me a square deal. I have been criticized for the course I have taken, but it is much easier to criticize than to play the role of a martyr. Try it."

It Wasn't Being Shot At That Peeved Officer Bowers

Famous Author of Stories for the Saturday Evening Post
Tells Experience of Our Own Jeremiah Bowers
With Desperate Gunman

By W. A. P. JOHN

If the police captain in command of the 11th district two years ago this month ever gets tired of being a police officer and pines for a life of ease he can make a name for himself—and a few dollars—as a writer.



Officer Bowers

Now, I am not a resident of Chicago. I have been there but a few times during my long and interesting life. I don't know where the 11th district is—unless it happens to extend along the Boul. Mich. between the Illinois Central depot and the Wrigley building. Probably I couldn't find it on a bet unless it were located just around the corner from Marshall Field's. The officer commanding that district on May 14, 1920, is as unknown to me as the Chinese captain commanding the company of Mongolian fusileers who are attacking Tsin-Tsin, or Chin-Chin, or one of those Chinese cities. In other words, I know less about the 11th district of Chicago than about Prof. Einstein and his theory, so no reader can accuse me of trying to prepare a soft berth for myself against the time when a motorcycle cop toots his whistle and waves me over to the curb.

But I do claim to know a trifle about the king's English as it is written. And when my good friend, the business manager of Main 13 (the official police magazine) showed me a report written by that officer on that date, I recognized in it a touch which to have many a scribbling writer would have cheerfully committed murder. I told him as much and he snorted.

"Hell, man," he said, "I wasn't trying to show you that the Chicago police force is a bunch of budding authors. I showed you that to suggest a damn good story which you're to write for the May issue."

"Ah, yes," I replied, "a damn good story I'm going to write." Let me see. I saw, and here is the story which I openly admit is largely lifted from an official communication from the captain commanding the 11th district to the general superintendent on

the subject of creditable mention for Patrolman Jeremiah Bowers of the 15th precinct.

I was born and raised in the South. And I came to know that wonderful being of good humor and docility and blind bravery, and sometimes deviltry—the American Negro. Since then I have earned a few dollars writing about him. What I am about to relate here is exceptionally interesting to me, at least, because both characters in the brief and vivid drama were Negroes.

Briefly, the story is this: On May 14, one Roy Charlton, a Colored barber, discarding the implement of distinction one would imagine a Colored barber would employ, indulged in a bit of fancy revolver shooting at 37th and LaSalle streets. Which act, I take it, is considered an offense against the peace and dignity of the city of Chicago, and as such, frowned upon by those that enforce its laws.

Upon hearing about the shooting Patrolman Bowers went up to investigate. His investigation carried him into a pool room in that locality. Therein he discovered Charlton and

asked him if it was he whose gunplay had created the commotion. As he admitted that Patrolman Bowers' surmise was correct, Charlton, according to the official report, whipped out a seven-inch, .38 caliber Smith & Wesson revolver and fired point blank at the officer. The three bullets entered the officer's clothing. One penetrated the overcoat and vest over his heart, went through his spectacle case and broke the gold rims of his eye glasses and was deflected.

The second burned a hole below his watch pocket in his vest, smashing the ring of his watch and driving the chain out of his vest pocket. This saved his life again for the second time.

Number three bullet burned a hole in his trousers at the base of his abdomen, the bullet seemingly not going straight, as the others seemed to go. But this time there was no watch, no ring or chain, no steel spectacle case or gold eye glass frame to save the officer's life. And yet, quoting from the official communication, "though the bullet went in through the clothes and the powder burned the pants, it never touched the officer's body. Or if it did, we could not find the spot nor locate the bullet. Some unseen power three times saved this Colored policeman's life."

"I wish you could see the bullet holes and the marks in his clothing in his spectacle case, his glasses

and his watch. His escape from death was the most miraculous since Christ was on earth. His gameness in going up against a madman with a revolver pointed at him and blazing fire within three feet of his body is worthy of the highest praise and commendation. The bravest white man in our ranks could not do more than Jeremiah Bowers, the Colored man, did. When, after receiving three bullet holes through his clothes in spots ordinarily vital, he pulled his own gun and shot his murderous assailant down. He triumphed in the face of death, and by all the rules of the game he should be now a corpse.

"Therefore I most respectfully recommend that this brave officer be given creditable mention in the Daily Police Bulletin—mention befitting a brave deed performed by a policeman whose life was saved by an act of Divine Providence."

The above in itself would make an absorbing story. The report has ring of fine sincerity and man to man admiration. But Patrolman Bowers supplied the characteristic finishing touch in recounting this bit of record excitement to the chief.

Said Patrolman Bowers: "I didn't mind that fellow shooting at me so much, but he got me blank, blank, blank mad when he spoiled my brand new uniform."

Police men and Firemen-1922.

RACE GETS NEW ENTERPRISE.

Louisville, Ky.
Owing to the increasing importance of Race enterprises in Louisville and protection, Douglas Detective Agency, Inc., has established offices in the First Standard Bank Building, occupying the entire third floor, and expect eventually to make this city a very important link in their chain of branches, which cover the larger cities of the country. The arrangement for the Louisville office was made by Mr. E. W. D. Martin, General Director of the company, and special agent for disabled soldiers of the Seventh District Legislature. Mr. Martin has served the government for seventeen years in the Department of Justice, Treasury, and Intelligence. General Director Martin said yesterday: "We are contemplating to make Louisville the National Home Office."

Kentucky.

Police men and Firemen-1922.

EASTON HAS A COLORED OFFICER.

Makes Two Arrests On Monday Night Of Disorderly Conduct.

Easton has a new police officer and he is colored. For some time past the residents of the town have complained of the disturbances attendant with the dances and entertainments held on Point road, and this week Mayor Wrightson threatened to close the halls if better order was not observed.

One of the managers asked the Mayor to provide a special officer at the hall and the expense would not be borne by the town. This was complied with when the Mayor named West Taylor. On Monday night a big time was anticipated when it was announced that two bands would be in attendance at Samaritan Hall. West Taylor was on hand with his new badge all shined and cleaned. He was patrolling the front of the hall when he got word that some disturbance was going on inside. He entered and soon quelled the fuss.

A little later, however, Tom Bordley got troublesome, and the special officer soon had him on his way to jail. A little trouble was experienced by the officer, but he stuck to his duty and landed his man behind the bars. On his way to the jail he was followed by Gertrude Coxen, who created no little disturbance at the jail, and then as a consequence she, too, was locked up.

At the hearing on Tuesday afternoon before Magistrate Johnston Bordley admitted that he was drunk, due to imbibing too freely of gin. When asked where he got it he replied that he had purchased it from West Taylor, the man who arrested him. He also said it cost him a dollar for half a pint. The accused was fined \$5 and costs, amounting to \$7.75, which was paid. Gertrude Coxen was fined \$1 and costs, amounting to \$3.75.

The colored officer is a new departure from the past, but the Mayor says he could not expect a white man to stand guard in a crown on Point road, and when the colored manager offered to pay for the services of a special cop the Mayor accepted his offer. Magistrate Johnston stated that many complaints had been received of the disturbances at these dances and warned those present that the officer is instructed to arrest everybody who fails

to obey the law; and that if the present prisoners came back again he would punish them severely.

Maryland.

Police men - 1922.

Harvard Teacher Found Not Guilty At Hugging Trial

BOSTON MASS. TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 15, 1922

James A. Duncan, Harvard instructor, was today found not guilty of assault on Patrolman David K. Blair, a negro, by a jury in Suffolk Superior court after one hour's deliberation.

Duncan was accused following an encounter with Blair last May, when the young instructor with his fiancée, Miss Frances Shannon, now his wife, were found by the officer saying good night to each other in a South End doorway near the Franklin Sq. house, where the girl then lived. According to the charge, Blair received a cut on the hand when Duncan struck him with a knife.

Mrs. Duncan, a typical southern belle, was the chief figure in the defense.

HARVEY YATES WINS

REINSTATED, EXONERATED
AND GIVEN BACK PAY WHILE
SUSPENDED — SUCCESSFUL
FIGHT MADE BY COLORED AT-
TORNEY, E. P. BENJAMIN—
CHINESE BOY CHANGED
STORY BEFORE COMMISSIONER
THAT HE TOLD TO TRIAL
BOARD.

Harvey B. Yates, formerly a patrolman attached to Division 10, who on May 31 was dismissed from the Boston Police Department after a hearing before a trial board on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, was reinstated as a patrolman by the general order promulgated at Police Headquarters last night by Commissioner Herbert A. Wilson.

The reinstatement follows a public hearing which was granted to the dismissed colored officer last Thursday and Friday, Commissioner Wilson presided at this hearing and

(Continued on page 2)

HARVEY YATES WINS (Continued from page 1)

Yates was represented by Judge Edward L. Logan and Attorney Benjamin. In ordering his reinstatement, the Commissioner ordered that his suspension be lifted and that pay be granted him for the term of his suspension.

The Story Against Yates.

Yates appeared before a trial board consisting of Capt. Thomas Goode, Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe and Capt. Michael J. Goffe, the latter part of May on a charge of accepting a bribe of \$20 from Mrs. Isadore Paul of 80 Hammond st., Roxbury.

Isadore Paul, husband of the woman, declared when the charges were filed that the officer demanded \$100 on condition that Mrs. Paul would not be prosecuted for selling liquor. This demand is alleged to have been made after Mrs. Paul was found guilty by Judge Ahern in the Roxbury Court on charges of keeping and exposing liquor for sale and making illegal sale of liquor to policemen attached to police headquarters.

As a result, Yates was alleged to have met Mrs. Paul in a Chinese laundry on Tremont st. and accepted \$20 in marked bills from her. That same day he was testifying in the Superior Court, and he was taken to police headquarters, where he was searched. The bills were not found on him. Charges were preferred against him.

Chinese Changes Story.

During the hearing before the trial board there were about 12 witnesses, and the most important of these was a Chinese boy, who claimed he was in the laundry, heard Yates talking with the woman and saw an exchange of money.

At the public hearing before Commissioner Wilson this boy denied his statements made before the board, and as a result the commissioner set aside the trial board hearing and ordered the reinstatement of the colored officer.

Massachusetts PUT BOSTON COP BACK ON JOB AGAIN

Charges of Taking Bribe
From White Woman Are
Proved False

Chicago Defender
By Charles E. Freeman, Jr.
Boston, Mass., June 16.—Following his summary dismissal from the police force of this city May 31, after a police board of three captains from the police force had found him guilty of accepting a bribe, general orders signed by Police Commissioner Wilson were issued Monday providing for the reinstatement of Patrolman Harvey B. Yates and entire back pay due him during his absence.

Yates is one of the Race officers appointed during the police strike in this city several years ago. His career on the force has been a stormy one. More than once he has been questioned in the performance of his duty and there have been several back charges of frame-ups, made principally by Yates himself.

Details of Bribe(?)
His latest trouble grew out of his alleged acceptance of a bribe from a white woman, Mrs. Dora Paul, 11 Hammond street, who conducts a grocery store and is said to sell bad whisky on the side. Her husband was arrested for violation of the liquor laws.

Mrs. Paul charged that the officer had met her in a Chinese laundry and demanded that she give him \$100 down and \$5 each week to keep quiet on her liquor deals. She says she met him later in the laundry and gave him \$20. After that she complained to Captain Gallivan of the Roxbury Crossing station. The latter had two marked \$10 bills put out as a snare for Yates and, when it was felt that he had them, he was frisked at the station by Gallivan and two police sergeants. The bills were not found, fifteen ones and some other change belonging to a local post of the American Legion being in his pockets.

Yates was convicted on the testimony of a Chinese boy in the laundry. He claimed that he had heard the conversation between the officer and the woman. His testimony before the police board differed entirely from that at the public hearing. He denied hearing the conversation then or seeing the money exchanged.

Yates Says Frame-up
In an interview granted me by Officer Yates, I was told that he had been framed by certain members of the underworld and a brother officer attached to Roxbury Crossing station, but that he would fight for reinstatement, not so much for the job but for the clearing of his good name.

A petition protesting against the dismissal of Yates was presented to the commissioner. The petition bore more than 2,500 names. At the public hearing granted the patrolman he was represented by Judge Edward L. Logan and Attorney Edgar P. Benjamin.

It makes no difference to law-abiding people of Boston whether a criminal is arrested by a white officer or a colored officer. The important point is to arrest him. Ed. will learn this if he stays here long enough.

HARVEY YATES OUSTED

Guardian
POPULAR BOSTON MAN VICTIM OF WHITE WOMAN'S CHARGES
— SURPRISED AND REGRETTABLE
— MISFORTUNE
Thursdays night's Boston Traveler published the following regrettable item—

Patrolman Harvey B. Yates, Colored officer of the Roxbury Crossing police station, who was tried by a police board on charges of accepting money from a Roxbury woman alleged to have been involved in liquor selling, was today dismissed under orders from Police Commissioner Wilson.

Yates reported for duty as usual, and was served with the notice of his dismissal from the police force by officers of his station, to which he has been attached since joining the department in October, 1919.

The public are wondering what is up on the colored police. The Police Trial Board said that Yates failed to explain satisfactorily his presence in a Chinese laundry.

Patrolman Irving Howe has already been transferred from the South End station.

NEGRO POLICEMEN

Boston Times
Editor of The Boston Telegram:

It is surprising to me as well as thousands of others that a move has not been made to remove all colored policemen from duty over white people. They belong in their own district or in places such as directing traffic. Just imagine these men in Roxbury patrolling their beats outstretched chests ready to use their club to subdue any white person.

I hope there will be someone who agrees with me, and to show that we are not all easy-marks, eliminate the colored law defenders in white districts.

ED. STEARNS

Roxbury.
THE ABOVE LETTER appeared in the "Letter Box" of the Boston Telegram Wednesday of this week. The writer is evidently a prejudiced Southerner and doubtless a member of the K. K. K. In addition to these qualifications he is probably criminally inclined either from habits or sympathy. It is quite natural, therefore, with these combined qualities, that he should object to being arrested by a Colored officer or to have his

colleagues suffer such humiliation. Instead of trying to get rid of the Colored officers the law abiding, respectable citizens of Roxbury should try to rid themselves of the class of mischief-makers represented by Ed. Stearns. Then they would not need so much attention from officers of any color. This little bean-head, pussilanimous cuss with his Jim Crow proclivities must find himself miserably uncomfortable in a city like Boston where the spirit of democracy still obtains. Stearns has a perfect right to his narrow, shallow-minded prejudices, of course, but he has no right to inflict his beclouded views on other people.

It makes no difference to law-abiding people of Boston whether a criminal is arrested by a white officer or a colored officer. The important point is to arrest him. Ed. will learn this if he stays here long enough.

COL. PATROLMAN OUT

Guardian 8-12-22

ANOTHER COLORED POLICEMAN GRAY, PUT OFF THE FORCE—WHITE ENEMIES ACTIVE—COLORED FOLKS HELPING IN THE RESULTS — HARVEY YATES TRANSFERRED

Boston Mass. 8-12-22

Harvey Yates, in a great police shake-up, was transferred to Station 5 this week, and Allen W. Gray was discharged. One by one Colored Policemen are being removed. Incidentally colored people help this sinister movement by charges. The Boston Globe of Thursday reported the Gray trial as follows:—

Trial and Discharge of Gray

A trial board of three captains found policeman Allen W. Gray, colored, of the East Dedham st. Station guilty of misconduct and he was discharged from the department through a general order. The complaint was brought by Capt. John E. Driscoll. Policeman Gray's route was Columbus ave. and he did relief work at the crossing at those points.

It is stated that one morning about three weeks ago, at 7.30 o'clock, officer Gray entered a pool and billiard parlor without having permission from a superior officer, "waiting to be relieved at 8 o'clock by a day officer." A. H. Bettison, a special officer for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, came in, carrying a suitcase, and asked policeman Gray "if he would keep his eyes on the bag while he was absent a moment." Gray Objected To Be Taken for a Porter when in a Policeman's uniform. Policeman Gray, it was testified at the trial, said to Bettison: "Do you think I am a colored porter? I'm a police officer—don't you see the uniform?"

Then, it was further shown in the trial, that Bettison replied: "Why, I know you; and you know me, too. I'm a special officer for the railroad." Then it is further said that Gray said to the man: "If you are an officer, produce your badge," whereupon Bettison produced his badge.

Following an argument of but a few shots, none of which took effect. seconds, officer Gray claimed that Bet-One bullet shattered a window in a tison drew a revolver and pointed it butch shop at No. 587, whizzing at him, that he backed Bettison away past the proprietor, John Ball and toward the wall and took the revol-his wife and baby. Another, it was ver away from him. Bettison was that thought, struck a passing motor. morning placed under arrest by Offi-

Shots Are Exchanged.

cer Gray, and at the station house he The first shot was fired, according collapsed and had to be sent to the to witnesses, by Lavine, concealed City Hospital as a result of a heart behind an automobile standing trouble. against the curbing in front of the

At the hospital, and again at the Newcastle apartments on Columbus station house that morning, the story Avenue. D'Andrea was riding by was told that it was not Bettison, but that spot in an automobile of the Gray who pulled the revolver, and racer type.

that the latter pointed it at Bettison. With the first crash of a pistol That morning the facts were given D'Andrea, his machine still going, to Supt. Michael H. Crowley and reached for a gun. Rising just above Sergt. John D. McDonald laid them his seat and still directing the car before Judge William Sullivan intoward the traffic jam only a block court, who refused to grant a war-tway, he fired.

There was another flare from the

Atty. Johnson W. Ramsey appeared duelist in the street. Again D'An- for Bettison and not only brought drea's gun barked. Again and again complaint against Gray to Commis-the reports sounded, accompanied sioner Wilson, but also entered a civil by the screams of women and the suit for \$5000 against officer Gray for shattering of glass.

false arrest and other damages to Banks Fights for Way and Gets Man. Bettison's character.

Gray Claimed to be Innocent

At the trial officer Gray maintained traffic at Columbus and Massachu- that he was innocent, and said he was setts avenues fought though the pan- framed by enemies. He also says ic stricken crowd to the centre of that in the application for a warrant the fight. D'Andrea's machine, out of against Bettison that morning the control, crashed against another car facts of the case were not properly at a curbing.

presented to Judge Sullivan. Banks, gun in hand, seized D'An- Officer Gray was one of the best-drea, while Patrolman William H. known colored officers on the force Evans, of the Back Bay station, re- and had served all his time at Sta- cently suspended, assisted him.

tion 5. He has made some very im- Yates and Howe Get Lavine. portant arrests, and his work recently Lavine, the police said, fled into in getting liquor sales on the pre- an alley. Patrolman Harvey Yates, text he worked on a banana boat is with the assistance of Patrolman Irv- well known to restaurant keepers and ing Howe of the Roxbury Crossing Station, who was passing in his auto- near-beer saloon kepers in the south mobile, grappled with him.

3 COLORED POLICEMEN CAPTURES 2 DUELISTS

Patrolmen Banks, Yates and Howe Arrest Dandrea and Lavine on Columbus Ave. after Street Shooting clue—Both Gunmen Have Bad Records—Colored Baby Almost Shot.

Guardian, Boston, Mass. 8-19-32

Innocent bystanders, including oc- cupants of automobiles, a woman and her baby daughter, were en- dangered by poorly aimed bullets Thursday afternoon, when Thomas Dandrea, 29, of 56 Greeley street, Providence, and Sam Lavine, 34, of 396 Northampton street, engaged in a revolver duel in Columbus avenue, near Massachusetts avenue.

Steering his roadster with one hand, Dandrea suddenly drew his weapon and blazed away at Lavine, who was across the street. The latter dodged behind a tree and re- turned the fire. Each fired two

Both men were taken to East Ded- ham street station. They were booked on charges of assault with loaded revolvers. Meantime, a further in- vestigation into their records is on.

Special Officer Louis D'Cessa of Di- vision 5, declared both men are well known in the underworld and have long records.

"A bootleggers' fight—more bad men mixed up in it," was the brusque comment of the officer assigned to run down the remaining members of the alleged gang.

Little Beatrice Bell Nearly Hit.

During the gun battle bullets struck all around Beatrice Bell, an 8-months-old infant, sitting in her carriage. One bullet hit within a few inches of her head. Another whizzed within a fraction of an inch of her carriage.

The child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, barely escaped as one of the bullets came through the window into the store where they were wait- ing on customers.

Police men and Firemen—1922.

Michigan

GRAND RAPIDS MICH HERALD

JULY 31, 1922

NEGRO PATROLMAN MAKES FIRST ARREST LAST NIGHT

Patrolman Walter Coe, one of the first two Negroes to be accepted as officers by the Grand Rapids police department, made his first arrest last night. The man he nabbed is white—Harry Woods. Woods was taken into custody on Bartlett st., SW., and Coe marched him to Market ave. and Wealthy st., where the police patrol picked him up.

NEGRO POLICE SQUAD ASKED

DETROIT MICH. FREE PRESS

OCTOBER 3, 1922

Judge Faust Seeks to End Crime Among Members of That Race.

Creation of a Negro police squad to devote its efforts towards stamping out crime in that race was suggested to Police Commissioner Inches, Wednesday, by Judge Faust of the municipal court. The judge says 63 per cent of the murders, and a large percentage of the major crimes committed in Detroit during the past year are charged to Negroes. In a letter to the commissioner he says:

"During my two years' experience as one of the judges of the recorders court of this city I have made several observations, one in particular I wish to call to your attention at this time for your consideration.

Many Murders Committed.

The records of this court show that approximately sixty-three per cent of the murders in the City of Detroit during the last year were committed by colored people. The records of this court also show that a large percentage of major crimes that have been committed in the city during the last year have been committed by colored people; in both instances, far too great in proportion to the colored population.

"From my experience I am convinced that the large contributing cause to this conditoin is the fact that many of the colored people are living in a common law marriage status.

"In most every serious case that I have tried, in which these people were involved, that has been one of the conditions and, as I said, one of the principal contributing causes.

Suggests Colored Policemen

"A large percentage of the colored population I find to be just as eager to solve this problem as you or I. It has occurred to me, and no doubt it has occurred to you many times, would it not be possible to form in the police department a strong squad, composed of colored officers, to work principally among the colored population, with the end of seeing that the condition now existing may be abated as

much as possible, a squad with functioning powers similar to that of the squad known as the 'Black-hand Squad.'

"I shall be very glad to hear of favorable action by your department upon this suggestion."

Policemen and Firemen - 1922.

Colored Fire Department

The Louisville News
Coming Louisville, Ky.

12-23-22

Provisions Being Made to Install at
Least One Company.

The News has it on very good authority that Mayor Quinn and the Board of Safety are drawing plans to open at least one company of Colored men in the Louisville Fire Department.

The tax appropriation was so arranged as to provide for this and the installation of a company of Colored Firemen seems to be a reasonably sure thing. Already a list of names of men eligible to appointment has been secured. The men named are men of good character and standing and will be a distinct credit to Louisville.

The News, of course, merely reports this matter as news given it from very high authority. The source is dependable and it is said as a real fact that not only are Mayor Quin and the Board of Public Safety inclined and preparing to give Louisville a Colored fire company, but that the plans have the approval of the highest party leaders.

Missouri.

Negro Officer Shot

Kansas City Sun 12-22
Officer B. J. Smothers, 32 years of age, of 1610 Michigan avenue, one of the most capable young officers on the force was shot twice last Sunday night while trying to quiet a couple of Negro men whom he found fighting at 1606 Tracy Avenue. They were John Holland and Henry Smith. Patrolman Smothers was not in uniform but attracted by the cries he rushed over to the house and told Smith whom he found fighting Holland that he was an officer and ordered him to cease, but it is alleged that Smith quickly drew a revolver and fired on the officer wounding him severely; but as he lay on the ground he rolled over on his side and drew his own revolver and shot Smith through the abdomen the ball making five incisions in the intestines. Officer Smothers is at Wheatley-Provident Hospital and will recover if no complications set in; while Smith is in a very dangerous condition at the Old City Hospital.

Missouri

Policemen and Firemen - 1922.

Minneapolis Boasts

First Woman Bailiff

The Ohio State Journal
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 1—
Mrs. Clara B. Hardy has been summoned by Sheriff John Wagner to serve as bailiff during the present term of the Criminal Court. She is the first Colored woman to receive this position. 11-4-22

Minnesota

OBJECT TO NEGRO COPS.

429 Indiana avenue, who was arrested on a charge of being drunk. Freeman was fined \$5 and costs of charge of petit larceny in city court today and Griffin was discharged.

3,000 Sign Petition Asking for Their Discharge.

Commercial Appeal

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 18.—A petition in circulation here asking that Mayor Bosse discharge three negro policemen who he appointed on the first of the year has more than 3,000 signers.

One of the three negroes named on the police force by Mayor Bosse, is Nathaniel Rucker, who is said to have had a police record at Henderson, Ky., and who is alleged to be barred from going back to that city.

Mayor Bosse says that Rucker's record will be investigated and that if it is found to be bad he will be dropped from the force. Mayor Bosse added that he had appointed three negroes to the force as a recognition of the services rendered the country by the negroes during the war.

3000 Ask Mayor To Fire Black

Chicago Whip

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 26.—A

petition has been circulated throughout the city asking Mayor Bosse to discharge all men of color on the police force. More than 3,000 citizens are reported to have signed it.

The mayor promised a thorough investigation of the police department, and said that the black men on the police force had been given their appointments in recognition of their service in the World War.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
MAY 23 1922

FIRST POLICEWOMAN TO USE HER REVOLVER

Mamie Shelton, Colored, Aids in Chase of Thief.

SHE FIRED SHOT IN THE AIR

Mamie Shelton, colored, has the distinction of being the first Indiana police policewoman to use her revolver in line of duty since the women members of the department were instructed to arm themselves.

As Miss Shelton was returning to her district Monday afternoon, after guarding children at a schoolhouse in the northwestern part of the city, she saw a colored youth running west on North street and heard several persons crying "Stop thief."

Miss Shelton, who was walking south in California street, joined in the chase and fired one shot in the air. The sound of the shot caused the youth to stop. At police headquarters the captive gave the name of Nathaniel Freeman, 1201 Hiawath street. He was charged with having stolen a watch from Patrick Griffin

Police men - 1922

RICHMOND VA. EVE. DISPATCH

JANUARY 17, 1922

Prisoner Taken

Back by First

Negro Officer

Atlantic City Sends Colored

Detective Here After

Jarvis Hill.

For the first time known to officials of the State government a negro police officer was sent into Virginia yesterday from another State to take a prisoner into custody and return him for trial.

The officer was William M. Taylor, a detective of the Atlantic City Police Department, who came with requisition papers for Jarvis B. Hull, colored, who was arrested at Eastville. Jarvis was indicted at Atlantic City for embezzlement. The detective presented his papers from Governor Edwards at the executive offices and they were honored by Governor Davis. The negro detective left with his prisoner for New Jersey this morning.

ATLANTIC CITY TO HAVE COLORED POLICEWOMAN

New York Age

(Special to The New York Age)

Atlantic City, N. J.—It will soon be Atlantic City's boast that it has the only Negro policewoman in the United States, according to former Senator Emerson L. Richards, Republican leader here. Mr. Richards said the announcement of the appointment will be made in a couple of days.

"Will she censor the bathing costumes?" he was asked.

"Her duties will be the same as any other police officer. She will not have any special province," he replied.

The name of the woman has not been made known as yet.

New Jersey

NEGRO GETS CITY POST.

Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien yesterday appointed James S. Watson, negro, of No. 154 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, a special deputy at a salary of \$3,500.

NEGRO OFFICERS IN NEGRO DISTRICTS

Christian Recorder 1/19/22 Philadelphia

Considerable local interest has been aroused by the capture of Luther Boddy, a desperado, who killed two white policemen in New York, and fled to Philadelphia and took rooms in the colored district. He was recognized by a colored man who told his pastor; the pastor in turn reported it to a colored magistrate, and the colored magistrate with a policeman, arrested the murdered.

This is recited because as a very prominent white man said to the Editor the other day: "It is the impression among a large number of white people that the Negroes protect Negro criminals, and that this protection is the more secure if it is known that the crime was the killing of a white man."

According to this theory, Boddy should have been secure in the Negro district. But the fact was that he was more readily recognized and more easily arrested there than he would have been anywhere else. It is significant, also that the man who discovered him did not first go to the police headquarters, but went to a minister, his pastor, showing his confidence in his church. The pastor in turn called on the colored magistrate, and the arrest was so planned that there was no bloodshed. In all probability had the first report been made to police headquarters, with persons not so well acquainted with the psychology of the situation, there might have been bloodshed.

Though most people do not believe it, it is fine art to make an arrest. In all probability the two policemen whom Boddy killed in New York would have been alive to-day had they understood Negro psychology. There is no better argument than this Boddy incident for the putting of Negro officers in Negro districts. In fact a great deal of the crime in many of these districts is due to the fact that they are not properly policed, and that the officers of the law do not understand the situation, though they think they do. Often white policemen in Negro districts increase rather than decrease serious crimes.

MORE NEGRO OFFICERS

All those who are discussing Luther Boddy and his exploits, seem to be missing the most profitable lesson: We should have more Negro officers, especially in Negro sections. To one who

knows colored folk this is perfectly clear in the crimes and the apprehension of Boddy.

In the first place, the boy would hardly have been able to beat two colored policemen to their guns, for they would have been better acquainted with him and his kind. And it is entirely possible that he would have had less of a temptation even to try it. And then, too, maybe Boddy would have had a bit less of panic in his soul and not so great an objection to quizzing methods if he had been in the hands of colored officers.

But the plainest evidence of all is seen in Boddy's capture. Those colored citizens would have been much less likely to report on Boddy if they had found it necessary to report to white officers. From what they had been reading in the blessed newspapers, they would have felt sure that white men would shoot Boddy down on slight provocation. When Magistrate Scott, the colored officer, was effecting the arrest, Boddy made hostile movements as if to take up a weapon. We all know what would have happened if some other people had been on the job then.

And the most urgent reason for American psychology is this: If a Negro officer gets killed by a Negro criminal, there is no "race question" but a pure question of crime. Officers will get killed some times, and if colored officers are on the job among colored people, it will prevent the frequent arousement of the great inter-racial brute beast.

WILLIAM PICKENS.

New York City.

NEED OF POLICEWOMEN.

The need for more policewomen to do preventive criminal work among the Negroes of Harlem has become more apparent with every year. There is need for greater protection of the women and children of the congested districts from the demoralizing influences that creep in on every side. Strict supervision should be exercised over all places of amusement and popular resorts, where young girls and children are admitted. Moving picture shows and dancing halls especially should be carefully looked after.

There are a number of women of the race who are qualified both physically and mentally, who possess both the temperament and capacity, to fill the position of policewomen. They should be encouraged to apply for examination, and become qualified under the civil service rules for appointment to this position. The appointment of a sufficient number of this class of women would be in the nature of placing a moral insurance for the benefit of the community.

The prevention of crime is more effective than awaiting its commission and then inflicting a punishment for the offense. If the attempts to lead minors and those of weaker wills into infractions of the law can be prevented by the vigilance of policewomen, then it would be a good investment for the community to multiply the activities of this class of guardians of the peace. That this has been the result of the employment of policewomen generally is universally admitted. Hence the need for them in Harlem.

The majority of the colored residents of Harlem are peaceful and lawabiding. But there is a sufficient influx of a criminal class to demand that a watchful eye and a restraining hand be kept on their evil ways. Then the congested housing conditions have brought about a mixing of good and evil doers in such close contact that demands the most watchful care in preventing evil communications from corrupting good men.

The appointment of a number of well qualified and efficient policewomen is a pressing necessity for the Harlem district.

HONOR MENTION FOR PATROLMAN GREEN

Patrolman Edward H. Green of the 38th Precinct, stationed at the West 135th street station, is the first Negro police officer to be awarded departmental recognition for meritorious conduct in general orders issued by Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright. In General Orders, No. 33, issued September 18, Officer Green is cited by Commissioner Enright as follows: "Edward H. Green, Shield No. 1310, 38th Precinct, arrested two or three holdup men. At about 11.55 a. m., February 4, 1922, three men held up and robbed a man in the hallway of premises 59 West 139th street. Shortly after the crime was committed a small boy informed the policeman of the incident, and pointed out the three men who committed the crime. Patrolman Green hailed an automobile, pursued, and as he approached the men they fled, entering premises 20 West 138th street. The patrolman followed, and placed two of the men under arrest, the third man having escaped. A .38-calibre revolver was taken from one of the prisoners."

Officer Green is now on vacation, having left on Tuesday, September 19, for a two weeks' stay at Amityville. Long

Colored Policemen Rid Questionable Block of Red Light and Gambling Dens

new York Amsterdam News

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, Made Decent By the Fearless Efforts of Thirty-eighth Precinct Officer and Reservist. 12-27-22

That undesirable or questionable sections in Harlem can be cleaned up and made as decent and desirable as other neighborhoods has been well demonstrated within the past few months by colored officers of the 38th Police Precinct.

All decent residents of 133d street, between Lenox and Fifth avenues, are today rejoicing happily. They have a right to be happy when they compare the present status of the block to what it was a few months ago. Insults to passing women and obvious sensuality of the low-type flapper, who sends forth her clarion calls to vice and crime, are nowhere to be heard and seen in the block. Boisterous men who live, move and have their being in dives of the lowest type and the underworld in general, no longer find their haunts and nooks on this improved block. In fact the civic and social condition of the whole block has been improved almost 100 per cent. The keen eyes of authorities have caused undesirable residents to seek quarters elsewhere or mend their ways entirely.

This improvement of course is not a reform from within. It has gone along without anyone knowing anything about it. It is merely the result of a number of colored policemen doing their civic and moral duty to make that part of the city where they are stationed a decent block to live in.

Business men of the block are already full of smiles because of the improvement that has been made and several of them claim that not only has the general standing and reputation of their business been bettered, but the actual number of daily sales increased, following the improved condition of their surroundings.

Colored policemen are sometimes given the most undesirable beats,

and in cleaning up this block they have increased not only respect for law, order and decency, but have paid tribute to their own merit.

Some time ago it was almost impossible for a decent woman to pass that block without receiving a number of insults from men of the underworld. Women of the underworld, too, presented an awful spectacle in that block while soliciting male companions, even in the daytime. Nothing of the kind is to be seen there today. No more raids, as the undesirables have gone. No more insults to decent women while passing; no more fights and brawls that frighten the entire neighborhood.

Some of the more successful business men in this block are Thomas H. Banks, 25 West 133rd street, who successfully conducts a restaurant and poultry business; P. Mimms, 27 West 133rd street, perhaps the best-known colored wholesale grocer in the State. Mimms supplies most of the colored restaurants in Harlem; the American Furniture Co., 22 West 133rd street, owned by Mr. Williams, and Oscar Godfrey, who conducts the Pastime Billiard Parlor at 42 West 133rd street. Mr. Godfrey's pool room is the cleanest in Harlem. No gangs hang out there and gambling is strictly prohibited. The place has never been raided. The officers chiefly responsible for the good work are Aleck Johnson, Alonzo B. Matthews and "Stonewall" Allen, all of the 38th Precinct. Due credit should be given the Captain of this precinct in picking the right men for the job.



OFFICER ALECK JOHNSON



OFFICER ALONZO MATTHEWS

6 NEW NEGRO COPS IN CLASS OF 75 ROOKIES

newspaper
 Seventy-five new policemen, with shining badges and spick and span uniforms, went on duty a Saturday mornnig at 8 o'clock on posts in various parts of the city. They were the men who were graduated Friday night from the training school at Police Headquarters.

Six colored men in the group have been assigned to duty in the 38th Precinct, and attached to the West 135th street station house. 12/30/22

Commissioner Enright pinned the badges on the recruits and asked the men to "uphold the proudest traditions of the Police Department," saying that only one man of the department ever flinched from danger and that the militia had been called only

...even hoping that the white merchants should at least employ a single Negro in stores patronized almost exclusively by Negroes. It is true that colored people should make more demands upon the people with whom we spend our money. Those who heard the sermon say it was unique and able, indeed an unusual Christmas sermon. Men made up the majority of the audience.

Police men - 1922

HER FIRST ARREST CAUSES NEAR RIOT

Cleveland Call

TOLEDO, March 17.—Miss Esthel Ferguson, colored, who was appointed a policewoman last week by Safety Director Light, last night made her first arrest when she took into custody three men on a charge of being drunk.

Leading her prisoners to the nearest police box, the feminine bluecoat pulled a call. Apparently mystified because the patrol wagon did not appear instantly around the nearest corner, she pulled in a second and then a third call.

The alarm was flashed to the detective bureau, to all precinct stations and through the medium of sirens and flashlights on police signal boxes to every man in the department who could be reached.

Two patrol wagons loaded with bluecoats, two speed cars carrying eight vice squad detectives, a detective automobile with six sleuths aboard, three detectives on foot, and a motorcycle policeman were dispatched to the scene from central station and preparations were made to rush men from the precinct stations with riot guns.

When all of the department paraphernalia and more than fifty policemen arrived on the scene, they "surrounded" Miss Ferguson and her three prisoners, loaded them into one of the patrol wagons and rushed them to headquarters, where a charge of "drunk and disorderly" was placed against the three causes of all the trouble.

Only Police Lieutenant

Cleveland Call

CHICAGO, Ill., April 15.—Lieut. Wm. F. Childs, the only Negro police man in the United States to attain his rank has retired after twenty-five years of service. For the last eight years, Lieut. Childs has been assigned to the identification bureau. He was recognized as a finger-print and Bertillon system expert.

FOILS BANDITS IN ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP STORE

Chicago Defender
12/30/22

Brave Cleveland Bluecoat Is
Praised by Chief for
Shooting Robbers

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 29.—For the first time in the history of Cleveland a member of the Race was publicly commended for his bravery by a mayor and chief of police. The man so honored was Patrolman Harrison Harney, a World war veteran, appointed by Mayor Fred Kohler only five months ago. Patrolman Harney was cited for bravery because at the risk of his life he shot down two bandits as they were holding up the Carnegie drug store. Edward Madison, 2504 East 14th street, shot in the back by Harney, is dead, and a partner, George Johnson, is in City hospital under guard with a wounded leg. George Coleman and Leroy Harper, two other pals who made their escape, were afterward captured by Patrolman Ryser (white), who also came in for public commendation for bravery in capturing the bandits.

To Patrolman Harney Chief of Police Graul said in part, "I am glad to have this opportunity of talking to you at this time. I want to congratulate you for having performed your duty and fulfilled the obligation you bear to the citizens of Cleveland. You performed an excellent service in acting as you did. You have been on the force only five months. The way that you have started is bound to have an effect on your progress. I hope you won't lie down on the job, but will continue your good work. I wish there were more like you."

Mayor Kohler, who glories in the appointment of this splendid member of the Race is said to have conferred equal honors upon Mr. Harney because of his alertness and bravery displayed on the occasion of the hold-up. Only a few days ago a white policeman, who had been in service 23 years, was dismissed for surrendering his gun to bandits in a drug store holdup.



Officer Harney

Ohio

OFFICER PINCKNEY MAKES SENSATIONAL SINGLE-HANDED ARREST OF ALLEGED "BLACK HAND" PAIR OPERATING IN HILL DISTRICT

Pittsburgh Pa. American
After Arresting First Bandit, Pursues Partner Cornering Him
In Pasture St. Residence; Covers Prisoner With Gun Forc-
ing Him to Open Door—White Detectives Refuse to Enter
Behind Officer—Bandits Slay Aged Storekeeper and Seri-
ously Wound Assistant Clerk.

Exhibiting a similar bravery and daring that won for him medals of honor and distinction in the late World War, Officer Rufus Pinckney, colored, who patrols the Wylie Avenue beat, and reports to Centre Avenue Station, captured single-handed a pair of alleged black hands operating in the Hill District. Both suspects are lodged in jail. One of the victims of the alleged bandits is dead while a second is in the hospital in a critical condition. Officer Pinckney, meanwhile, unharmed, and none the worse off for his daring experience, continues his daily patrol duties as though nothing unusual has happened.

Story of Eye Witness

The story of Officer Pinckney's double capture as told an American reporter by an eye witness, is as follows:

Between one and two o'clock on last Thursday two men entered a store at 36 Logan street, conducted by Frank Cozzoline, aged 24, and Nicholas Farroia, 42, who lives at 1210 Poplar Way. When Farroia approached them to find out what they wanted one of the bandits, Tony Beviloe, is alleged to have asked him "How much money have you?"

"None of your d— business," snapped Nicholas.

"See here, we want you to buy your bread from a firm we represent," Beviloe is said to have replied.

When Farroia refused to comply with the request, it is alleged both the bandits began to abuse him. Farroia left the store and went out in the street to get an officer. Finding none in the neighborhood he returned to his store to find the two men still in the store. Upon his return they again began to abuse him and during the argument that followed Farroia was shot.

Cozzoline, who happened late upon the scene, but arrived in time to see his senior partner and the strangers grappling, tried to part them, and he and another inmate of the house to open the door. Entering the house Pinckney en-

Officer Pinckney Chases Bandits
Officer Pinckney, from his post on Wylie avenue heard the shots and

started running in the direction of the report. He reached the scene in time to see Samuel Palazza (Beviloe's partner), clutching his smoking gun. Officer Pinckney covered Palazza with his gun and grabbed him, wrenching the weapon from the bandit's hand. Holding him fast until a constable arrived he turned him over to the white officer and himself hurried in pursuit of the second suspect.

Freed of his first prisoner, Officer Pinckney bolted after the escaping Beviloe. The bandit seeing the officer in hot pursuit, fled down Wylie to Elm street, out Elm to Pasture, and darted in house 1210, bolting and locking the door behind him. Officer Pinckney followed and upon reaching the house knocked on the door and demanded entrance. By this time city detectives, all white, had arrived in front of the house. It is said that they warned Officer Pinckney not to go in the house as the bandit had a gun.

"So have I," Pinckney is reported to have said.

Forces Entrance

Failing to have the door opened for him, Pinckney pulled his gun and tried to break the lock with a bullet. Failing in this he went to the front window, smashed the glass with his hand and pointed his gun at an object he saw cowed in a corner. Keeping this object covered, he compelled another inmate of the house to open the door.

Entering the house Pinckney en-

countered Beviloe with a drawn gun. "You can't take me," Beviloe is said to have declared.

But Officer Pinckney, accepting the challenge, grasped the bandit and wrested his weapon from him in the struggle that followed. During the grappling Pinckney felled Beviloe with a blow on the head with the butt end of his revolver, rendering him in a semi-conscious state. Half carrying his prisoner, Officer Pinckney landed him outside the house.

The detectives on the outside, seeing Officer Pinckney emerge with his "man," offered to take him in charge. "I'll take care of him. If you wanted him why didn't you go in after him?" asked the officer.

Dailies Praise Detectives

So runs the story—the story of a colored officer's single handed capture of a pair of alleged black hands. But the daily papers, in giving an account of the affair, failed even to mention Officer Pinckney's name. Credit for the captures was given white detectives. Our comment on such gross injustice is found elsewhere in this issue.

A NEGRO AGENT OF THE LAW

Recently a party of bandits successfully looted a bank in Crafton, Pa., and made good their escape. City detectives detailed to apprehend the bandits failed to make a capture, and this, notwithstanding that during the chase they trailed close behind the fleeing desperadoes. The conduct of the detectives is a case of cowardice, so much so that Mayor Magee ordered an investigation which he personally conducted.

Last week two alleged black-hands operating in the Hill District were captured single-handed by a colored officer. Despite the fact that this pair of bandits had felled two victims with well-aimed shots, Officer Pinckney, defying death at the hands of a pair of desperate characters landed both in jail. City detectives waited outside in safety while the colored officer, exhibiting startling bravery, forced entrance to a house into which one of the suspects had fled and barricaded himself, and compelled his prisoner to surrender. Emerging with his "man," the detectives on the scene for the first time offered their assistance, expressing the willingness to relieve Officer Pinckney of his quarry and escort him to jail. Officer Pinckney's reply was a timely rebuke when he asked, "If you wanted him why didn't you go in and get him?"

But the disgusting episode in connection with the capture of the bandits, was the stories of the affair as told by the daily papers. The detectives were lauded for their work in making the arrests and the name of Officer Pinckney, the colored officer, who accomplished the job single-handed, was mentioned in no single one of these papers. To him went no share of the honor for effecting the capture.

The gross injustice to Officer Pinckney is apparent on the surface. The crime of it all is that this daring deed, performed by a Negro agent of the law should be credited to white men of questionable courage to aid in redeeming the lost prestige of the local detective bureau.

Officer Pinckney is a credit to the police and has been since his appointment. This is not the first instance where he has willingly risked his life to protect the life and property of citizens in the Hill District. No later than last week he received a substantial reward for an act of bravery. We learn too, that a share of the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the slayer in the recent Coghill murder case is to go to Officer Pinckney.

Some there are, perhaps, among the opposite group who question the valor of colored officers in defense of the law. A few of Officer Pinckney's exploits whispered in their ears would doubtless alter a prejudiced opinion.



OFFICER RUFUS PINCKNEY

Who, single handed, captured a pair of alleged "Black Hands" operating in Hill District

Patrolman Who Shot Man to Be Awarded Medal For Bravery

Draws Gun While Being Beaten and Kicked By Gang Leaders; One Killed, Another Wounded—Officer Threatened and Humiliated By Lieutenant; Assailants Held for Coroner—Officer Continues on Duty—Lieutenant Suspended

4/14/24 Pittsburgh Avenue
CREAMERY COMPANY OFFERS TO REWARD OFFICER WITH NEW SUIT—LIEUTENANT FIRED AND MUST ANSWER CHARGES BEFORE BOARD

Attacked by a half dozen men of a well known Boulevard "gang" while attempting to arrest one of their number, Ralph Young, colored policeman, reporting at the Penn Avenue station, pulled his gun and opened fire on his assailants. One of the "gang" was fatally wounded and another shot through the left hip, critically wounded. The scene was staged at Bigelow boulevard and Bloomfield Bridge early last Monday morning. The remaining four of Officer Young's assailants were lodged in Penn Avenue station, charged with being suspicious persons.

The dead man is Evan Edmunds, 24 years old of 599 Blessing street. He was shot through the back. The wounded man is B. S. Albecker, 28 years old of 3735 Bigelow boulevard. He is in West Penn hospital. All the men involved in the affair are white, except the officer.

Performing His Duty

According to police, while Patrolman Young was patrolling his beat, he was called to the assistance of J. Morris Taylor of 904 Western avenue. a truck driver for the Harmony Creamery Company. Taylor, it is said, had been attacked by "the gang" of men when he attempted to regain a case of milk, taken by the men from the truck driven by Taylor.

The policeman, according to Supt. Calhoun, *after a medal for bravery.* Young's tattered uniform will be replaced—a gift from the creamery company whose goods he was protecting.

The men held at the Penn avenue station charged with being suspicious persons in connection with the case are Lieutenant Leo J. Conley of No. 5 Engine Company; George Sibbet of 3725 Bigelow boulevard; George Thompson of 316 Dorsie street, and J. N. Crawford of 3725 Bigelow boulevard. At hearings in the station police court before Magistrate Gallagher all were held for the coroner.

Took Bottle of Milk

One of the gang is first said to have taken a pint of milk from the truck, and when Taylor attempted to get it one of the men hurled it at him, barely missing his head. Taylor boarded his machine and when he started off, Edmunds and Albecker,

members of the gang, police say, police say, was having a hard time grabbed the case containing 20 pint bottles of milk, from the rear of the truck, Taylor stopped his machine and went back to the men, police say, and was having trouble with them when Patrolman Young put in his appearance.

When the policeman approached Edmunds, police say, the latter threw several bottles of milk at him, one striking the officer in the head. As Patrolman Young made a lunge at Edmunds, police say, Albecker, coming from the rear, tripped Young and he fell to the ground. The two men are said to have started beating and kicking the policeman, Edmunds using a stick.

At this point, Patrolman Young drew his revolver, according to police, and fired two shots, one striking Albecker and one striking Edmunds. Wounded, the two men gave the policeman no further resistance, police say, and he attempted to place them in an automobile which had stopped nearby, to take them to a hospital.

Taken to Hospital

Weakened by the struggle, Young,

drawn a revolver and pressing it against Patrolman Young, ordered him to release the wounded men, marched Young to a patrol box and called a patrol from the Penn avenue station. Waiting for the patrol, Lieutenant Conley took Young into a station of the Gulf Refining Company, where Patrolman H. C. Carlos, reporting at the Oakland police station, is said to have taken Patrolman Young's revolver.

In the meantime Edmunds and Albecker were removed to the West Penn Hospital in a passing automobile, Edmunds dying a few minutes after his arrival here. Patrolman Young later was taken to the hospital for treatment, and then was able to report at the police station.

Lieutenant Conley was taken into custody later at No. 5 engine company by Patrolmen L. A. Neff and H. C. Carlos. He is said to have had a 32-caliber revolver.

Held By Magistrate.

Taylor, following the shooting, continued on his milk route, later making a report at the coroner's office. His report, it is said coincides with the report made at the police station.

No date has been set by the coroner for the inquest. David Edmunds, father of Evan Edmunds, identified the body of his son at the morgue this morning. He told Deputy Coroner Schwartz that his son had left home about 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, apparently to call on a girl friend.

At the hearing Patrolman Young was the only person to give testimony. On the strength of his statements, Crawford, Albecker and Thompson were held for court, charged with assault and battery. They also were held for the coroner's action. Sibbet and Lieutenant Conley were held for the coroner only.

Fire Chief William Bennett said that Lieutenant Conley had been suspended and asked to make a report of the part which he is alleged to have taken in the affair. "A thorough investigation of Lieutenant Conley's actions will be started immediately," Chief Bennett said. "Meanwhile he will be under suspension and will be arraigned before the firemen's trial board for a hearing."

Superintendent of Police John C. Calhoun said he is making an investigation of the shooting and so far has evidence that Patrolman Young was attacked by the gang while making an arrest. From the information I have at hand it shows the patrolman was performing his duty and was attacked, the superintendent said. Superintendent Calhoun said that for the present the patrolman would continue on duty.

Charge Dave Saunders

3/9/22 Slept While On Duty

East Tenn. News Knoxville

Charges were preferred against Dave Saunders, well known colored officer, member of the local police force and filed with Chief Haynes, during this week. The charges state that Patrolman Saunders slept while on duty and was found to be sleeping several hours during the night run and at different places.

Saunders claims that he was drenched with rain, being caught out without his raincoat, and he only stopped in the places where he is said to have been asleep in order to dry his coat. He was suspended by Chief Haynes pending action by Commissioner Kuhlman, who is at present on a vacation in Hot Springs, Ark.

PATROLMAN SAUNDERS SUSPENDED FOR SLEEPING.

4/13/22 Tennessee News
Commissioner N. B. Kuhlman, of the Department of Police, suspended Patrolman Dave Saunders, Colored member of the force for ninety days, as the result of the charges preferred against him by Captain Bruce Chesney, of sleeping while on duty. Saunders is the second colored member of the force to be suspended this year, Patrolman Joseph Reynolds having just returned to duty from a ninety days' suspension.

Patrolman Joseph Reynolds Suspended For Ninety Days

East Tennessee News 1/26/22
Knoxville

GUILTY OF FAILURE TO REPORT RUMOR TO CHIEF.—

**MANY WHITE CITIZENS DEFEND RECORD OF
COLORED OFFICER.—TRIED ON CHARGE OF
CIRCULATING FALSE STATEMENT.**

The trial of Joseph Reynolds, colored member of the city police force, consumed near four hours of last Monday, at which time the mayor and four commissioners were present at the hearing and sat on the case in the council chamber of the city hall.

Patrolman Reynolds was charged with circulating a false report in which it was claimed he stated that Captain Schneider, who was deputized to patrol the city during the time the night marauder was active in invading homes, recently, was the marauder and received the wound inflicted in his shoulder while in a home in the western part

of the city.

Near a score of witnesses were called for the prosecution and defense and following their testimony, the commissioners retired for fifteen minutes and when they returned, Mayor Neal announced: "The findings of the commissioners have been reduced to writing and are as follows: 'The defendant Joseph Reynolds has been proven guilty of circulating a false rumor ----- and is hereby suspended for a period of ninety days, to date from the the day he was suspending pending the outcome of this investigation. This decision was based on Reynold's violation of Police Rules and Regulations, No. 26, that requires an officer to report anything that he may hear concerning a crime having been committed to his chief or captain and this Reynolds did not do.'"

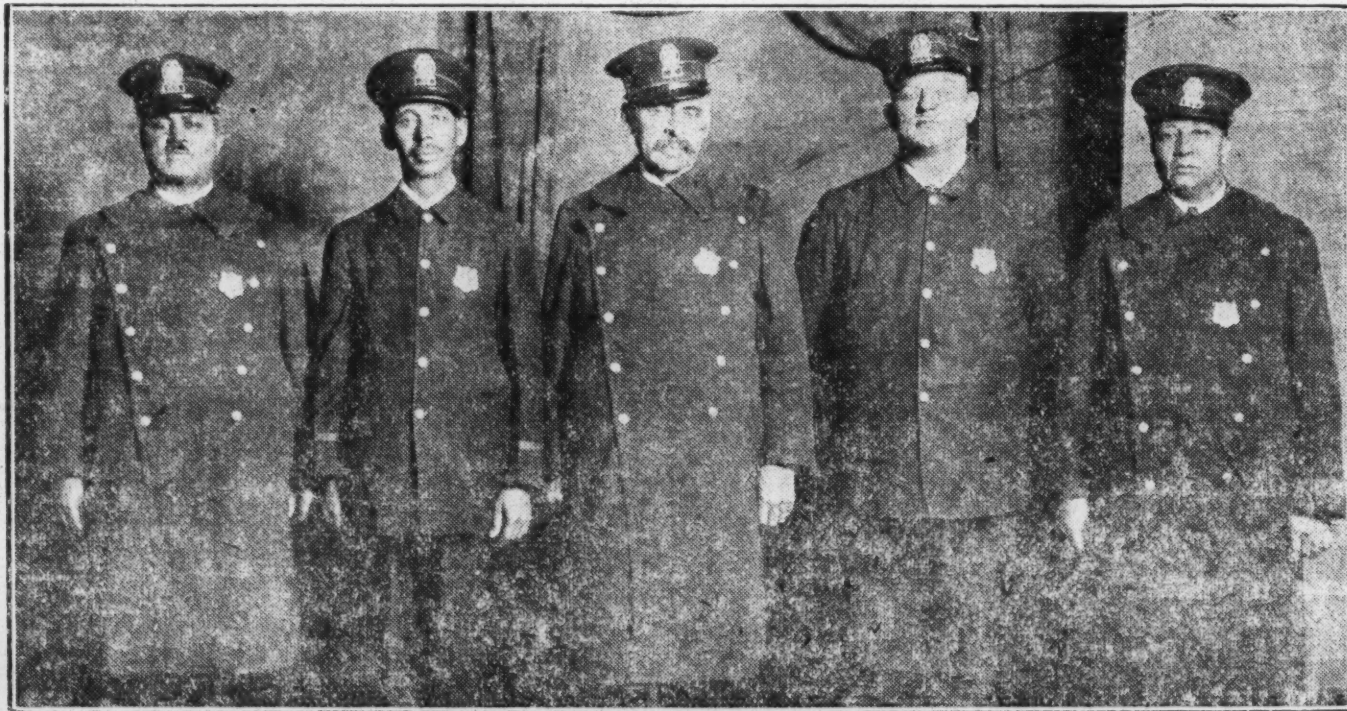
Race Amply Represented On Knoxville Police Force

The East Tennessee News-Knoxville, Tenn.

SIX NEGRO MEMBERS RENDER EXCELLENT SERVICE IN PROTECTING CITY FROM
CRIME.—SUPERIOR OFFICERS LAUD SERVICE RENDERED.—DEATH RE-
MOVES ONLY RACE DETECTIVE.

12/21/22

Knoxville's police department of which Commissioner Nathan B. Kuhlman is the head as commissioner of public safety, and Edward M. Haynes is chief, is made up of a large group of men who have excellent records for apprehending criminals, ferreting out crime and according protection to the public. Among the number of members of the city police department are six colored men who have excellent records for service with the department. Five of these appear in the cut below. The recent death of John Singleton, who had a national reputation of a detective due to his excellent catches and the large number, removed the only colored member of the efficient city detective force of which Chief Arthur Wells is the head. William S. Littleton was recent retired with pay due to his long service with the department.



READING LEFT TO RIGHT—Ernest Scruggs, Frank Robinson, Joseph Reynolds, James Smith, Charles A. Remond.

Patrolmen Ernest Scruggs, David Saunders and Joseph Reynolds are regularly assigned to beats while Officer Frank Robinson does traffic duty in the booth at the corner of Vine and Central. Officer James Smith "Jimmie" is patrol driver on the night shift from the city jail.

GIANT COLORED COP A TERROR TO WETS

Baltimore Md. Jan. 22
WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Thomas Arrington, height six foot, weight, 254 pounds, color brown-skin, has been appointed deputy prohibition agent in this city.

His appointment comes as a real reward for service rendered. Until now he has been a member of the local police force whose special job was to fight bootlegging. He has made more arrests for bootlegging since Prohibition became a law than any other officer in West Virginia has made for all crimes put together. He is a confirmed prohibitionist and always has been.

Were he just an ordinary colored man it is firmly believed, race prejudice would promptly assert itself. But not in the case of Arrington. He has the respect of all classes and enjoys the sincere fear of the rum peddlers. While hundreds of other policemen, detectives, constables, and even Federal agents have been dismissed for double-dealing since Prohibition, or have been charged with protecting bootleggers, no one has ever breathed a word against the integrity of Arrington. With many hundreds of arrests to his credit, he has never drawn his gun except to shoot the tires of rum-running automobiles.

Colored Man Placed in Charge of Rum Sleuths

WHEELING, Jan. 22—A six-foot, 254-pound colored man, Tom Arrington, has been appointed Deputy Federal Prohibition Agent in this city. His appointment comes as a real reward for services rendered. Until now he has been a member of the local police force, whose special job was to fight bootlegging. He has made more arrests for bootlegging since prohibition became a law than any other officer in West Virginia has made for all crimes put together. He is a confirmed prohibitionist and always has been.

Were an ordinary Negro to be appointed to public office here, it is firmly believed race prejudice would promptly assert itself. But not in the case of Arrington. He has the respect of all classes and enjoys the sincere fear of the rum peddlers. While hundreds of other policemen, detectives, constables and even Federal agents have been dismissed for double-dealing since prohibition, or have been charged with protecting bootleggers, no one has ever breathed a word against the integrity of Arrington. With many hundreds of arrests to his credit, he has never drawn his gun except to shoot the tires of rum-running automobiles.

TOLEDO'S LAW ENFORCER

1,000 NEW POLICE

BY ORDER of the city council Chief Fitzmorris added 1,000 new men to the police force of Chicago. While this seems like a generous increase, when the vast territory to be covered by patrolmen and the comparatively small force assigned to the work is considered, it can readily be seen that three times this number would be none too many to properly police this wicked city. The mining towns in the Far West during their palmiest days had nothing on Chicago when it comes to vice. Here gambling holds full sway, the robber, the bomber, the stick-up man, the swindler and the murderer thrive.

THE COURTS are crowded with these offenders and yet the police have barely removed the veneer from the city's crime box. This moron element used to work under cover of the darkness. Not so now. Hold-ups in broad daylight on our most prominent thoroughfares occur almost hourly. No man or woman feels safe in home or office or on the streets. While the summer weather has somewhat lessened this crime wave, it should be the duty of our police department to round up the offenders—and many of them are personally known to the police—and either drive them out of the city or place them behind the bars before the winter comes and makes them more desperate and more daring.

LOCALIZING the situation, the South Side, in addition to being preyed upon by the above mentioned gentry, has to deal with a gang of pickpockets who ply their trade on the State street cars and those on 35th street. They usually travel from 31st to 39th and from Dearborn street to Grand boulevard. Conductors know them, the police know them. Last week an innocent white man was killed on the cars by one of our ruffians, another was knocked off the steps and severely injured while an uncouth woman of our group, without provocation, deliberately pushed a well dressed young white girl off a seat to make room for a Colored companion and called the girl all kinds of vile names when she remonstrated. The girl was alone; if she had happened to have had an escort there undoubtedly would have been a miniature race riot.

WE HAVE some very bad actors among our group, and because of their actions we all suffer. Chicago has no room for this class and the quicker the authorities take them in hand the better for all concerned. We want no favoritism shown, we want no protected vice. If the thousand new officers do not give the protection needed, let us have more men. Every taxpayer would rather see his money go to protect life and property than to go into the grab bag for the use of dishonest politicians and other leeches who feed at the city trough.



MRS. ESTHER C. FERGUSON

In addition to her duties as a devoted mother and church worker, Mrs. Esther Cannon Ferguson has proven to be one of the best and most efficient members of the police force in Toledo, Ohio. She is the first of her Race in that city to have the position and is the youngest police-woman in the state. She is 25 years old. Mrs. Ferguson was born and reared in Toledo and is a product of the city schools. She is interested in club and social activities.

OUR COLORED POLICEMAN

[Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer] All good citizens will unite in denouncing the actions of one Louis Andrews, said to be a cattle buyer from Kentucky, who was convicted in police court of having gratuitously insulted Wheeling's Colored policeman. According to the evidence, Officer Turner had given Andrews and his companions no occasion whatever for complaint. He was at his post in a traffic box, when the three approached, stood on the corner and hurled gibes at the officer. Instead of arresting them at once he merely ordered them to move on, whereupon Andrews, it is said, threw a lemon at Turner. Andrews and one of his two companions were then arrested by the policeman, which was the only possible thing he could do. Andrews, the testimony showed, resisted because the officer was black, and called him an offensive name. Two fines were assessed on Andrews, \$5 and costs and \$10 and costs.

The Intelligencer does not believe that the actions of Andrews represent the attitude of the people of the South in general, or even of any great number of people from that section. But regardless of whether this is the Southern attitude or not, it is wrong, without any qualification. As to Wheeling's one Colored policeman, it can truthfully be said that his record, both in private and in official life, is absolutely clean, which is more than can be said of some of the white men who have worn the policeman's uniform. But that is not really the point. When a man is legally sworn in as a policeman, his color and personality are no longer the concern of the citizen. He is a representative of the law and must be treated as such by all who believe in our country's institutions.

To this haughty Southerner, who went out of his way to insult a man at his post of duty, we would recall the words of British Marmion to Scotch Douglas: "He who does England's message here, although the meanest in her state, may well, proud Angus, by they mate." He who represents the majesty of American law, be he white, black, red or yellow, is the peer of any man on earth.

DETECTS "BLACK KNIGHT"

DISGUISED AS LABORER

Although there were nine indictments for robbery pending against him and he was a much wanted man

the police department, Ira J. Newson, 2704 South Park avenue, defied the police twice daily when he walked by the police station at 2523 Cottage Grove avenue on his way to and from work.

With overalls and blackened hands and face from his employment on the I. C. tracks at 26th street and the lake, the police never suspected that he



Mrs. Wilson

was the man for whom they were looking. Last January when he was the leader of the Six Black Knights, Newson was considered a smart dresser.

He tricked the policemen, but he was not so successful with Policewoman Grace Wilson. She recognized the hunted man in his disguise. She appealed to Capt. J. B. Enright for help. He assigned Officers Dawe, Leonard, Callahan and Cullinan, under Sergeant Joseph Pieroth, to accompany Policewoman Wilson to the South Park address.

The officers surrounded the house. Newson jumped from the second story window and engaged in a revolver duel with the officers. He was eventually placed under arrest. He confessed to the police his connections with the robberies. The Knights gained unpleasant notoriety last winter when they successfully held up so many people. The rest of them are now serving time in the penitentiary at Joliet.